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THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Highly Interesting and Important Details.

—The Rout of the Liberals at Tacubaya—Suppression of the Mexican Church Militant—Atrocities committed on by the Priests and Regular Ministers—Disapproval of Council—Flight.

Projects of Miramon's Cabinet Against the Recognition of Juarez.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, April 18, 1859.

My last letter to you, on the 30th ult., was written in a moment of excitement, "quien sabe" and that melancholy cry of "*Traicion! alarma!*" Since then the noise and clamor of war have been heaped upon us, with the result of leaving us just where we were a month ago—the Government of this Capital at least as unprepared with the Federalists.

RAPTURE ON THE MORNING OF APRIL.

On the morning of the 24 of April the Federalists at Tacubaya attempted to take this city by a simple assault upon the Garita de San Cosme. At 3 o'clock on the morning of that day a column of Federalists, under command of MIRAMON, made their appearance, near to San Cosme, and shortly after that a lively action commenced. The Federalists suffered great loss in the first charge, but they promptly reorganized and came up to the contest again and pushed over this outer Government work. A body of men, with hand grenades, came up with the second charge, and played great mischief with the Government forces by means of their explosive missiles. At this period of the attack, the Federal forces were struck dumb to see drawn up in good order all along the streets to the San Cosme about 2,500 of the Government forces, with artillery, breastworks and everything to cut them to pieces, if they persisted in continuing on the advance. The barricades and battery they had taken were untenable, and they therefore retired from the position, carrying four guns off with them. As they fell back, they were pursued by a Government force that confined us entirely from the frontier ribbon that they were forced to abandon the pursuit, having recovered two of the captured guns. The Federalists promptly took possession of the Church of San Antonio which was in rifle-shot range of the Garita, and from this position they held all assaults of the Government forces in check. At 10 A. M., the Government forces abandoned all idea of dislodging the Federalists by assault, and from that hour until late in the evening a warm firing was kept up on both sides and, in fact, on the part of the Government, until long after the Federalists had retired under the cover of the night to their head-quarters at Tacubaya.

The mortality in this action was severe on the part of the Government, and, for Mexican civil warfare, was also light on that part of the Federalists. This Government loss was over 200 in killed, about 300 in wounded, and as many more in desertions and desertions. The small comparative number of wounded is accounted for by the fact that the Government forces were screened behind their barricades, and only their heads were exposed to random rifle balls. It was a matter of curious speculation amongst the Government troops that all of their companions were shot through the head. The loss on the part of the Federalists was some forty odd killed, sixty-six wounded, and about half a dozen of their head-quarter men dispersed who had passed the Government works, and finding their retreat cut off, took refuge among the many followers, and escaped safely into this City. These have since got off from here and joined their companions.

The attack on the San Cosme, the second strong, but point of defence in this Capital, was a rash and ill-advised plan, if it was not the result of treachery in the Federal camp. For my part I incline to the opinion that the attack was planned in this city by the enemies of the Federalists, and forced upon them through bribery. It is well known here that the attack was made in consequence of advices received from President JUAREZ at Vera Cruz. These advices came to this city on the 2d inst., and were forwarded from here by means of a spy to Tacubaya, at 7½ P. M. of that day. But notwithstanding that at least a half hour must have been consumed in sending these dispatches to DEGOLLADO in Tacubaya, and an hour or more consumed in consulting their commanders and deciding as to the plan of action, at 10 o'clock that same evening the Government was thoroughly advised of all the decisions in the Federal council and camp. It is therefore no matter of surprise that when the Federalists did attack, they found themselves completely sold, and were obliged to fall back. JOSE JUSTO ALVAREZ, who was General-in-Chief of the Federalists, and had the planning of the battles, has fallen under suspicion, and is accused of having been bribed. He, however, alleged suspicions at the time by declaring that he had ordered a flank movement on the San Cosme. This he did do. He ordered up 300 men for a flank movement, but it was discovered when they were prepared for attack that their ammunition had not been ordered, and they were obliged to fall back without rendering the slightest assistance to their comrades. The ordering of 300 men to do the work of 3,000, and the mishap in the ammunition department, looks very much as if those 300 men were intended for sacrifice and nothing else. The most liberal interpretation which can be given to the plans of ALVAREZ is that he is a foolish, weak-headed fellow, and by no means capable of his work.

But, notwithstanding the villainy or stupidity of ALVAREZ, the Federalists dealt a severe blow to the Government on the 3d. The Governor of this Capital, who commanded in person at the defence of the San Cosme, was forced to praise the bravery, discipline and unerring aim of the Federalist riflemen. Had they planned and promptly acted upon a sensible mode of attack on the 3d and 4th, this city would have fallen into the hands of the Federalists with very little trouble. It was universally acknowledged that the riflemen from the frontier had shown themselves superior to the *desos* of the Government forces, and had they been again brought to attack, they would have easily accomplished the object for which they had come to this valley.

INACTIVITY OF THE FEDERALISTS.

After the attack upon the San Cosme, the Federalists appear to have become completely befogged as to their proper movements. They sat themselves down in Tacubaya again, and indulged in a fit end of personal adulation at the circumstance of their having convinced the people of the Capital that they were not errant cowards, as the Government *pintos* had long called them. They waited for the arrival of those heroic cavans of Mexico, the *pintos*, from Guerrero. The *pintos* arrived, but there it was found that the *pintos* were a nuisance to them. They had come to share the glory of taking Mexico, but were not at all ripe to risk their spotted skins for this desirable object. New consultations were held, and it was determined to wait for the arrival of General TRAconis with his forces from Vera Cruz, and ZUAZUA with his brave Jalisco riflemen. They fell themselves secure in their positions in Chapultepec, Molino del Rey and Tacubaya, with their outposts at San Angel, Mixcoac, San Augustin, Santa Fé, &c.

ACTIVITY OF THE CENTRALISTS—ARRIVAL OF FRESH FORCES, &C.

In the meantime the Centralists were alive to their true position. They beat one extraordinary all over the country and ordered in all their available forces. Urgent prayers were made to MIRAMON to return here with all speed. On the 5th General MARQUEZ entered Mexico with about 1,000 men, and was at once given command of all the forces concentrated here. He set to work in good earnest, and by the following day had things in order to assume the offensive position. On the morning of the 26th he revictualled about 2,500 troops in the grand plaza, and after they had all been blessed and given indulgence by the Church they were marched out through the San Cosme and turned off to take the high grounds to the west of Tacubaya. Over forty pieces of artillery were dispatched with this force, and the number of wagons, carts, &c., loaded with ammunition, bags for sand and beams to erect breastworks, provisions, &c., was over fifty.

ATTACK UPON THE FEDERALISTS—OPENING OF THE FIRE.

It was a beautiful Sunday afternoon. The sky was mellowed by a slight haze, which always hangs over this beautiful valley after a hot day. Everything conspired to make promenading upon the house-tops agreeable, and I do not think there was an *azotea* in Mexico that had not a crowd of people on it gazing toward Tacubaya. At about 4 P. M., the Government forces could be seen making their appearance to the west and above the range of the wood of Chapultepec. Their movements were then rapid until they had obtained a position above Tacubaya. The batteries were soon put in order along a row of magueys, and before 4½ o'clock some twenty pieces were pitching shot and shell upon the Federalists in Tacubaya, without intermission. The Federalists soon opened fire in reply, although with a smaller number of pieces. The sight was animated, as we viewed it from this city; but it was evident, from the long range, that little damage could be done to either side. This cannonade was kept up for two hours, when the fire slacked, and finally died entirely away. We could see the Government troops preparing their camp, and, with the exception of a lively fusilade, in the early part of the evening, in which more people were killed than in the whole of the cannonade, the night's quiet was not disturbed by either party.

BATTLE OF THE 11TH—HOT WORK—RETREAT OF THE FEDERALISTS.

At six o'clock on the morning of the 11th, the Government troops commenced to form on the *lomas* to the west of Tacubaya. The commander-in-chief, Gen. MARQUEZ, reviewed them, and at a little before seven the lines were formed for attack. During all this time the Federalists failed to show themselves outside of their entrenchments. As the cathedral clock pealed forth seven, the Government batteries opened upon Tacubaya, and a simultaneous attack of infantry was made upon the Molino de Valdes, a strong position of the Federalists in the highest part of Tacubaya. The Government column, which was about 2,000 strong, moved gallantly ahead, while their batteries in the rear kept up an incessant fire from about forty pieces of artillery. The Federalists only replied to all of this by the working of two or three pieces of artillery, until the Government column had fairly come within rifle range. They then opened a murderous fire upon the attacking column, completely cutting up the advance. The Government troops held their ground but a moment, for with the second discharge from the Federalist riflemen they broke up in disorder, and were seen flying across the fields. Had the Federalists charged at this moment, they might have taken the advanced batteries of the Government, and perhaps terminated the fate of the day. They failed to do this, and the dispersed of the first attack were gathered together, and a second charge of a reserve infantry force was made upon the same point, which shared the same fate.

At this second reverse the tactics of the Government General-in-Chief were changed, and the batteries were ordered forward upon Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and the Condesa. An attack upon the last place was repulsed in a handsome manner by the Federalists, and along all the line the Government forces were held in check so soon as they came in range of the riflemen. But it was evident that the Federalists had no head or plan of action, as every advantage they gained was thrown away, and the Government forces continued their perpetual cannonade, which at least had the effect to discourage the troops of the Federalists. The valor of the Federal forces was most evident, and it became distressing towards the last to see that they were left without a person to direct their combined movements. At length, after hard firing for three hours and a half, the Federalists, or rather the riflemen, commenced to make their arrangements to quit the unequal contest, and by 11 o'clock, they were fairly on their retreat. But notwithstanding they were compelled to give up to the unequal opposing force, they left the field, carrying off all their sick and wounded in the hospitals and the major part of their stores and ammunition. The Government forces manifested no desire to pursue them, but, on the contrary, occupied Tacubaya only when the Federalists had been gone near an hour.

CAUSE OF THE DEFEAT OF THE FEDERALISTS—TREASON IN THEIR CAMP.

The cause of the defeat of the Federalists might be accounted for by the overpowering force of the Government, but, if we consider the vast superiority of the riflemen over the best Government forces, this reason fails to be satisfactory. I am told that Gen. ALVAREZ, the Federal manager of battles, who on all previous occasions was giving orders hourly, failed to give one military order on the night of the 10th, and until 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th. After the cannonade on the afternoon of the 10th, he went about Tacubaya telling everybody that the Government forces would assuredly retire during the night, and with this stupid assertion silenced all of his comrades who inquired for the plan of battle. While he was telling this childish story, the Government forces were greatly enlarged, and the heaviest guns of this city taken out to demolish his camp on the following morning. When, therefore, the lie was given to his assertions by the appearance of the Government forces on the *lomas* at daybreak, and the fire was opened at seven all the *pinto* troops bolted, leaving most of their train behind. This diminished the Federalists fifteen hundred men. This example of cowardice was followed by others until the Federalists could not count upon more than three thousand fighting men. With this force they held out for three and a-half hours against at least five thousand five hundred Government forces, with forty pieces of artillery, all of which were much superior in calibre to their own, and eight times greater in number so far as effective pieces were concerned. Besides, a few of the Federal generals and officers were abandoned to fight the battle of those who had previously presumed to direct them. DEGOLLADO, ALVAREZ, and the rest of the councillors having followed the example of the cowardly, good-for-nothing *pintos*. Generals PUEBLITA, LANCASTER and SARAGOSA, and Colonels LEON and QUEVEDO, kept up the fight to the very last moment. They then secured the safe retreat of their sick and wounded and rode away like soldiers, at the rear of their gallant boys. As they passed out of Tacubaya, I am told that it was repeatedly asserted that they had been *sold* by ALVAREZ. It may be uncharitable to believe this of a general upon the Pena Alvarez; but if he did not sell himself, his cause, and many lives of his countrymen for money, he certainly did through the most inexcusable stupidity. If he were not the traitor in the Federal camp at Tacubaya, there must have been many others.

ARREST, IMPRISONMENT OF THE CENTRALISTS PRISONERS—LOSSES.

From those who were in Tacubaya all the time during the siege, I am informed that the Federalists at no time exceeded 7,000 men, counting guides and all the roving banda that came in one day and rode off the next. The entire reliable force of the Federalists, the people of the frontier and the interior, never numbered more than 5,000 men. These were good men, but were badly provided with subordinate officers. The artillery of the Federalists was, for the most part, the veriest rubbish. Not over half a dozen pieces were of the slightest importance for an attack upon the works of this capital. The Government forces brought to bear against the Federalists could not have been less than 4,500 men, with from forty to fifty pieces of fine artillery. But with all of this superiority of the Government forces, in numbers of men and artillery, the loss on the Government side in battle has been at least twelve times greater than that of the Federalists. The Federal loss, in killed and wounded, has not exceeded 90, while the Government loss has been at least 1,000. The cause of this was that the Government forces, although they fired hard on 2,000 shot and shell upon Tacubaya, had their batteries at such a distance that they really caused but little damage except to the houses of non-combatants. The Federalists wasted no shot at a distance, but studiously waited until the Government forces were in fair rifle range, and then they poured upon them a deadly fire. The Federalists lost most of their small pieces of artillery and several disabled wagons. A small number of their forces, chiefly drunken *pintos*, were taken prisoners. Amongst the prisoners, unfortunately, fell the gallant General LANCARO, who was barbarously shot by his captors.

CONDUCT OF THE VANQUISHED AND VICTORS—ASSASSINATIONS.

The people of Tacubaya, who had for three weeks enjoyed the protection and good order of the Federalists, were made to tremble with the appearance of the Government forces. They had no sooner entered the place than they set to work pillaging all unoccupied or badly defended houses. The soldiers were made drunk and set in pursuit of Federalists and those who had not at all befriended them or enjoyed their political sentiments. The physicians who were found in the hospitals assisting the wounded, nearly all of whom were Government people, were dragged from their humane work and taken to the church of San Diego. In a short time twenty-eight persons had been thus collected together, but one of their number, Gen. LANCARO, being a military man. Five were physicians, (two of them medical students, who, from pure feelings of philanthropy, had volunteered their services,) four or five lawyers, resident in Tacubaya, and the rest were poor artisans and laboring people. But notwithstanding the character of these prisoners, they were brutally assassinated in the *patio* of the church, without so much as a drum-head court-martial! One of the physicians was an American, and another an Englishman! I forbear remarks upon this atrocity, unequalled in savage or civilized warfare. When before have doctors been thus butchered for helping their suffering fellow-men? NERO SANIS finds his equal or superiors in Gen. MARQUEZ, Gen. MIRAMON and the other military fiends of Mexico. We are no longer dependent upon the tales from India for accounts of the most inhuman butchery. The clergy of Mexico have shown themselves equal to the Sepoys. Two of the butchered were Americans. The name of one of them I have been unable to obtain. The other was Dr. JOHN DUVAL, a man universally beloved by those who knew him. His inhuman murder has cast a deep gloom over his acquaintances. I am told by a person who saw the sight, that priests showed themselves in the streets of Tacubaya, in their robes, and urged the drunken Government soldiery to butcher their wounded enemies who were found in the streets! What a demonstration of what I have often told you, that the clergy of Mexico wish to relight the fires and tortures of the Inquisition.

THE BLOODTHIRSTY SPIRIT, ONCE AROUSED, CONTINUES.

On the morning of the 12th, scouts were sent out in all directions from Tacubaya, and all unfortunate devils who did not please the fancy of the Government bloodhounds, were lassoed, and either dragged to death or shot on the spot. All the poorer population of Tacubaya, not protected by wealthy friends, were thrown into prison. Among those was a poor English boy, formerly servant of the Ex-British *Chargé d'Affaires*, named GEORGE SELBY. He was thrown in with the prisoners, and barely escaped execution at the time. He was brought to this city at the head of a procession of the prisoners, in order to let the bloodthirsty friends of the Church gloat over the sight of a white face—one who could be called a "cursed Yankee." Fortunately he was recognized by persons who knew him, and his position was represented to the British Minister, who addressed a polite note to the fiends in the palace, and received a reply that the case would be looked to. But, notwithstanding this assurance, he was ordered out to Tacubaya on the following morning to be shot. This treachery on the part of MIRAMON was only made known to the British Minister after poor SELBY had been dispatched from this city for over half an hour for the place of execution. Several persons rushed promptly to the British Minister, to urge him to action; and to his credit—for this once be it said—he left his breakfast and went to the Palace and demanded the delay of execution. The order for delay was given, but it is known that while the order was being written out the time had already expired for the execution. By some providential intervention the execution in Tacubaya had been delayed—not on account of SELBY, but on account of one of his comrades, who was a personal friend of the officer in charge of the execution, and who therefore delayed the execution for half an hour. Just as this respite had expired, two of the *attachés* of the British Legation arrived on the ground with the order for the delay of SELBY's execution. They found him tied up to a post and the soldiers drawn up in line to fire. The order was promptly delivered to the officer in command of the execution and poor SELBY yet lives, although still confined in prison with the common thieves and cut-throats. The only charge which can be made against this poor young man is, that he sold provisions to the Federalists. Many, who had not such powerful influence used in their behalf, had committed less than this. Among the number of these innocents were two American boys of the name of SMITH, one 15 and the other 19 years old. It is impossible to give you the exact number of victims who have already been sacrificed, but I venture to say they do not fall short of 100! Of this number not a dozen have been in the ranks of the Federalists. When the day of retribution does come, who can raise his voice in favor of the clergy of Mexico? They are the authors of all this bloodshed! Equally criminal with them is the French Minister, who has constantly urged the clergy and Central troops to show no quarter to their enemies. The British Minister is also stained with the blood of foreigners, for he has recognized and upheld, by his conquest and assertion, all of the atrocities of the Centralists, and still continues to treat as a gentleman at those people, who have clearly put themselves outside the pale of civilized law. The true causes of his countrymen, have said to Sir MARK, what secret or false light upon his not over-intellectual head. It is not possible that his Government can keep him here, one hour after its stupid and unlawful conduct is made known.

HIS RELATIONS WITH THE CENTRALISTS AT ALL TIMES—MIRAMON, &C.

MIRAMON arrived here on the morning of the 11th, with but two of all that brilliant force which left here with him two months before to take Vera Cruz! He brought with him, to his Government, the positive services of the recognition of the Juarez Government by the United States, although the United States Consul had received the official announcement of this event two days before. MIRAMON came by all circumstances a secondary person. He had lost his campaign of Vera Cruz; his Government could at least rely almost upon the recognition of France and Spain, and the temporary recognition of England. The country was against him, and the progressive, civilized world also. Even in his own camp MARQUEZ had become the hero of the hour, and therefore a greater person than him.

All these circumstances combined to make the Centralists disorganized, discontented and furious against all who opposed their peculiar notions. The Pipes became clamorous, the soldiers impudent, and the priests active and venomous. The American Government was denounced as "barberous" by the so-called Minister of Relations of the Mexican Republic, in a protest addressed "to the civil law world," against the recognition of JUAREZ. The Cabinet held several prolonged and boisterous sessions, and it was finally agreed that the U. S. Consul should be expelled, and a number of persons obnoxious to the Centralists or clergy faction. It was for a long time debated whether it would not be well to expel all American citizens. This proposition was finally lost, on the ground that an expulsion of Americans would give too much importance to the United States—a thing not desirable, considering that the United States must be very soon well drubbed by France and Spain, and also by England, for the sake of the Holy Catholic cause as defended by the Spanish Catholic wife of Mr. OTWAY, who, in fact, bullies her husband and disgraces the English name in Mexico.

So far the American Consul, Mr. BLACK, is the only person who has received his passports. We are hourly expecting the delivery of others. It is said by those who are well posted in Palace movements, that some 80 foreigners are booked for expulsion. God knows! but I believe the Government is capable of withholding the passports and throwing all of these in prison; perhaps they may even share the fate of the other victims of religious (Heaven spare the mark!) fury. We are in doubt and uncertainty, and *the Press cannot be too hasty in arousing public feeling to a sense of our deplorable condition*. We cannot leave here without passports, and we are in danger by staying. It is not for me I would speak, but for the wives and families of Americans. What Americans are going to consider their end position?

POSITION OF THE COUNTRY.

The devilish leaders of the clergy party are all *still in this Capital. They are trying to raise money for a new campaign.* The Capitalists are ruined and can give no more. The clergy is the only source, but they refuse to foot the entire bill, and the army are now about to confiscate the property of the church. But if they confiscate no gold will buy, and this trick must fail. The army of the clergy must turn to robbing openly and directly, and they will likely do it.

The army of the Federalists has returned to Morelia, and the reserve of MIRAMON's army is with *poor* ROBLES and ORIZAVA.

Every day we hear of new robberies, new assassinations, and new threats from all quarters.

Movement of Liberal Troops Upon the Capital—Fortunes of Miramon Between Orizaba and the City of Mexico—Actual Sense of Party in the Republic—What Consciousness the American Government May Hope to Obtain from the Liberals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, April 20, 1859.

Since the departure of the *Tennessee*, to the present date, nothing of a very decided or decisive character has taken place in this country. Herewith you have a *resumé* of such events as have actually occurred during this period.

On the 9th inst., four hundred troops under GARZA, Governor of Tampico, departed from this city per steamer *Jasper* for Tuspan. Their destination is the City of Mexico, there to join DEGOLLADO. On the road from Tuspan to the city there are bodies of Liberal forces in readiness to join the command of GARZA, which, it is believed, will finally increase his forces to fifteen hundred men.

The affair at San Cosme on the 2d inst., respecting which there was a flying rumor when the *Tennessee* sailed, proves to be a skirmish of no particular result on either side. Two were killed. The statement that DEGOLLADO lost five hundred men is almost an entire fabrication.

On the march of ANFUDIA to the sumbres of Aculcingo, he encountered a body of MIRAMON's forces at Concomatepec, defeated them, and took two of their leaders prisoners, one known as FRANCISCO ORTEGA, and the other a Gachupin, known as JUAN GONZALEZ. This occurred on the 2d inst.

On MIRAMON's return to Orizaba from his attempt on this city, he commenced a system of the most severe exactions on the citizens of that place, forcing from them all their ready money, their provisions, and every horse in the place. The following was received here on the 10th from private parties *en route* for the City of Mexico:

ORIZABA, Saturday, April 2, 1859.

We arrived here, lame, weary, dying of hunger, and without a rial between us. On the road we saw nothing but houses burn—desolation and ruin. Yesterday a scandalous contribution was levied. All who would not pay were seized. All egress from the place is stopped. It is difficult to say what will become of us.

As nearly as can be ascertained, MIRAMON, with his entire force, numbering some two thousand five hundred men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, attempted to force a passage over the mountains at Aculcingo on the 8th inst. He was opposed and driven back by ANFUDIA. The next day the contest was resumed, and while the main body continued the action, MIRAMON, with four hundred cavalry and six hundred infantry, evaded ANFUDIA, and by another pass succeeded in reaching Puebla, from which it is said he departed for Mexico with a small escort on the 11th inst. The balance of MIRAMON's forces, such as have not deserted, now occupy Orizaba and Cordova. ANFUDIA, with his entire army, has withdrawn from Aculcingo and taken up his march for the City of Mexico. If MIRAMON succeeds in entering the Capital, it will doubtless prove unfortunate for the Liberals. His *prestige* is gone, it is true, but there is an energy and dash of bravery about him that may yet give DEGOLLADO much trouble.

On the other hand, authentic information has been received that DEGOLLADO's forces have been augmented by the arrival of two thousand rifle men from San Luis or the North; also, that after considerable hard fighting, he has worked his way into the city, and obtained possession of the Convent "Santa Domingo," which is said to be four squares from the main plaza.

On the 13th inst. information was received here that the exactions of MIRAMON in Orizaba amounted to $50,000; in Cordova $10,000. In the hospitals of these two places there were two hundred and eighty sick from fever and dysentery.

Provisions were very dear, and some of the necessaries of life were not to be had. MIRAMON left all his artillery at Cholula and Orizaba.

The Estrella de Occidente, of 12th inst., states that reinforcements from Mexico reported ZULOAGA, and some of his companions, are encamped in Guanajuato, their ultimate object to the house of the Pyramids, Jalapa.

The session of the Constitutional Congress of the Republic, which is to assemble, would, by law, expire this day, the usual epoch for its dissolution.

Martial law has been proclaimed by the Constitutional Government throughout the military districts of the Republic.

Dates from the City of Mexico have been received up to the 11th inst. But the accounts are so confused and unreliable that very little confidence can be placed in them. All agree, however, that the capital is in a most unhappy condition. Provisions are scarce and high. Some reports a scarcity of water have been cut off, and, in general, since with a tradition of the conquest, the opposing armies had carried assault to be made for a spring in the street known as *Empedrillo*.

La Sociedad, the organ of the Church party, makes mention of numerous arrests of parties communicating with the enemy, and of many wounded soldiers in the various hospitals.

The Tennessee arrived on the 18th. She brought dates from New-York up to the 9th, and from New-Orleans to the 15th. On looking over the files of American journals brought by this mail, I am astonished not to make up a long communication of all the flying rumors, predictions and opinions current here, and send them forth as *facts*. Intelligent parties here view with astonishment most of the correspondence emanating from this country to the United States, and the mistaken conclusions, opinions and assertions of the various editors, based upon this correspondence and their own obscure views.

I see it stated by leading journals in New-Orleans and your City that the war now raging in Mexico is a war of *castes*. That because JUAREZ the head of the present Government, is an Indian, it must *necessarily* be a war of castes—the dark race against the white—heath *vices* against Christianity—and that the white race and the Church must eventually come off victorious. I deem this matter of sufficient importance to notice especially. There has been, and may be again, a war of castes in Central America and Yucatan, but, in the great body of the Mexican Republic, *there is not and never can be a war of castes*. In point of available capital, the whites probably stand next to the Church; but in point of numbers, as compared with the hybrid races and pure aborigines, they bear so small a proportion as scarcely to be worth mentioning. Now, let us look at the nationality of the white race, and see how they stand with respect to parties in the country.

In the first place, singular as it may appear, the Germans are about as numerous throughout this country, and command quite as much capital as the Gachupins. The Germans are at the head of the importers. The Gachupins, more generally, are an intermediate class—being a retail business with the consumer, principally throughout this section and the interior of the republic. Next in numbers come the French. There are some large French commercial houses in the various cities of Mexico, but the greater portion of French residents are proprietors of small *tiendas*, keepers of hotels and restaurants, musicians, barbers, etc. The English are small in numbers, but heavy in capital. Last of all are the Americans, who represent but little capital. In the city of Vera Cruz there is not a native born Mexican or American doing a commercial business, and very few in the city of Mexico. The business of the country is entirely in the hands of the Germans, Spaniards, French, and English. Mexico is our next door neighbor and a republic, and yet our interest in the business of the country is less than that of every other nation. What does this mean? Is it from war and the filibuster spirit?

The Gachupins are, body and soul, with the church party, with some very rare exceptions, and would leave no stone unturned to bring back the old Spanish rule and re-establish the ancient despotism of that kingdom. They are at the head of the *Monarquistas* of this country. Leaving out the Gachupins, the balance of white residents in Mexico, of all nations, with some exceptions, of course, are with the liberal party—*with Juarez the Indian*. But the nature of things is such that they can take no active part in the affairs of the country, either by word or deed.

Out of all the states in the Republic—twenty-one in number—fifteen are liberal and acknowledge the government of JUAREZ. Under these circumstances, how can there be a war of castes? How are parties to be divided on the basis of castes? In truth, there *are no castes* in Mexico.

It may be asked what war is this, who are the contending parties, and what are they contending for? I reply by referring to two articles which will follow this, and which, brief and imperfect as they are, I trust will throw some light upon the subject. I must content myself at this moment with stating, that the Liberal party, comprising seven-eighths of the *gente de razon* of the Republic—saying nothing about the Indians—a people docile and easily governed, but who for ages past have been ground into the dust, now poor and scattered over a wide extent of country, with little or no means of speedy and regular communication, their energies flagging from hope deferred, hardly able to act in concert, in fact—this is the party now struggling against the rankest despotism—against a church of consolidated power: a church that calls itself the hierarchy of Rome, but which in reality is the *hierarchy of the Devil*, and no more the true Catholic Church than the paganism of the Aztecs was the Christian religion; a church with $200,000,000 of property and an annual income of $20,000,000—more even than the entire national revenue in times of peace. It is a church holding its power through gold and superstition—*a church with its heart eaten out*. This is what the Liberal party is struggling against; and until this *Mexican* Church is *crushed* out of existence, *there never will be peace in Mexico*.

The success of the Liberal party is a question of time only. The Church party may worry out and beat back the Liberal forces now surrounding Mexico. But the United States is fully and irrevocably committed to the cause of the Liberal party, and the time is not far distant when this, and this only, is to work out their salvation.

In one respect, the accounts you receive from this country are all correct—in the representations made of the wretched condition of the country. The present revolution has been going on for nearly two years, longer by far than it is usual for Mexican revolutions to continue. War rages, the regular commerce and business of the country is broken up, the national revenues are cut off, forced exactions from the citizens are constantly made at various points, the roads in every direction swarm with banditti, and God only knows how long this state of things will continue.

But there is a gleam of light at this point. The recognition of the Juarez Government by Mr. MCLANE has had the effect to stimulate and encourage this Executive. It has created confidence in the large body of wealthy foreign merchants in this city, who wield a commanding influence in the business community of the City of Mexico. There is evidence of the commencement of business throughout the State of Vera Cruz; pack mules with cargoes arriving and departing almost daily. The best understanding appears to exist between the principal *jefes* lying at Santiago civilities between the officers of which are frequent, and cordiality between the citizens are of almost daily occurrence. At the dinner recently given to Mr. MCLANE by Juarez, Mr. DOMINGO, one of the wealthiest and most influential merchants here, and holding the office of Provincial Consul—the most friendly sentiments of friendship and patriotism, as between the United States and Mexico, were expressed by this gentleman. The only parties who look with an adverse eye on this state of affairs, I regret to state, are the English, French, and Spanish officials. The greatest interest prevails to know the effect of Mr. MCLANE's recognition of the Juarez Government, at the City of Mexico. Nothing respecting this has as yet come to hand. That it will be a blow all to the French and Spanish Ministers to the Church, they with the English Minister, Mr. OTWAY, have acknowledged the Miramon Government, and endeavored to establish him. The line of policy in Mexico as between the United States and the great European Powers is now distinctly drawn, and the United States will clearly and decisively pronounced against Europe. If the European Governments restrain their Ministers in Mexico, then the great question of *Who shall rule this Continent?* comes up, and matters will come fairly and squarely to a head. If England sympathizes with the United States, which she probably will, then the question will be peaceably solved. If not, the question may be never unconscious than we are now. Yesterday JUAREZ took from the Spanish Consul in this place his exequatur.

Mr. MCLANE, by his gentlemanly bearing, high-toned and straightforward manner of proceeding, is rapidly winning the confidence of all citizens here. Mr. LA BARRERE, his secretary, by his knowledge of the people and their language, and his earnest devotion to business, is also winning favor. The Administration has certainly, in this instance, shown wisdom in the selection of a Minister and his Secretary.

As mentioned previously in my correspondence very little can be expected from Mexico at the present time. Saying nothing about the disorganized state of the country, there is no Congress in session and will not be before next September. The United States Congress will not be in session until December following. Nothing can be communicated, therefore, for some months.

The idea of purchasing Sonora and Chihuahua, or of being permitted to station troops within their borders, for the present at least, need not be entertained by the United States. Mexico is opposed to this *in toto*, and any party in the country who should favor such a proposition would cause his own speedy overthrow by at once giving the signal for a universal revolution.

Everything that can reasonably be asked will, however, be granted. The first step has already been gained by bringing into active operation a stipulation as set forth in the thirty-second article of the treaty with Mexico in 1831, and which is still alive. It is as follows:

"ARTICLE 32. For the purpose of regulating the interior commerce between the respective countries of both Republics, it is agreed that the Executives of both shall have power by mutual agreement, or depending on the terms and circumstances, to designate the roads by which such commerce may require convoy and protection by military escort. The supreme Executive of each nation shall, by mutual agreement in like manner, fix on the points of departure for such convoys, and the point at which the military escort of the two nations shall be exchanged."

An agreement has already been made between the Mexican Executive and Mr. MCLANE, to establish a route, from the port of Guaymas, through Sonora to Tucson, Arizona, between which points caravans can pass annually, protected by United States troops if necessary. Also another road from Brazos St. Jago, in Texas, through Chihuahua, Durango, Chihuahua and Sinaloa to the port of Mazatlan.

The free entry of goods at Guaymas intended for Arizona or other United States territory, and the right of way through Sonora for its product sense, may also be considered good as secured.

Important concessions have already been made to the Tehuantepec Company.

The Mexican tariff will be modified and simplified to suit American interests; in short, every concession will be made to the enterprise of Americans in Mexico, which does not conflict with her integrity or independence. MEXICO.

VERA CRUZ, Friday, April 22, 1859.

As I was about sitting down yesterday afternoon to complete my dispatches for the Tennessee, the English courier came dashing through the city, and it was soon noised abroad that the Liberal forces had met with an overwhelming defeat before Mexico. After a short period, I was favored with the perusal of much of the correspondence received—Mexican and other, official and private; and in the first place I will state that, from all the information received, I have no reason to alter my previous communications, either as regards their general tenor or the facts they contain. On the contrary, I desire more earnest attention for the same, as foreshadowing the momentous results now at hand.

It appears that some skirmishing and hard fighting commenced near the City of Mexico on the 10th, and were continued on the 11th, when MIRAMON arrived and participated in the fray. The next morning DEGOLLADO broke up his camp and retired with a portion of his army to Tacubaya, and other bodies of the Liberals fell back to other points. Considerable numbers were killed on both sides, but after the retreat an infamous butchery was consummated by the Church forces in Tacubaya, Chapultepec and other suburbs of the city. The wounded, non-combatants, and all suspected were hauled, shot, mutilated and stripped of their clothing. The parties foremost in this bloody work were *priests* and Gachupins. The dates received are up to the 18th inst., and the utmost confusion and anarchy prevailed. A list of *fifty-seven* prominent individuals who were massacred has been received here. Among them are generals, lawyers, and several doctors who were attending the sick in the hospitals. One of the doctors was an American, and another an Englishman. On the 16th the horrors of the Spaniards were diminished, and a *Te Deum* was performed in the Cathedral, which was hung in red.

If the reports received are true, this deplorable result was brought about partly by dark and deep treachery, and partly by the weakness of DEGOLLADO. For some days previous to the fighting, DEGOLLADO was led to believe by deputations from the city, that he was highly popular with most of the citizens, and if he relinquished his harsh measures—such as cutting off the water, supplies of provisions, relaxed the strictness of his siege, &c.—there would speedily be a movement within the city in his favor. In his weakness he complied to some extent with these artful suggestions. At the same time they were traitors near his person, and so completely was he in the hands of them, that a faithful transcript of his intentions, movements, and even letters were in the hands of his opponents within the city, day by day, so that after due preparation, the Church forces, headed by MARQUEZ, numbering, it is said, 6,000 men, attacked the Liberals with great advantage. A body of brave Poles had joined DEGOLLADO, but acting under the advice of those deputations from the city, extraordinary as it may appear, DEGOLLADO went them away, lest in their ferocity they commit some atrocious acts. DIEGO ALVAREZ, son of the old General, brought them, but he remained and took charge of other troops. At the commencement of the fight, however, this ALVAREZ was *the first to fly*, and suspicion points strongly to him as one of the worst traitors in DEGOLLADO's camp. Let the case be as it may, it is no doubt a fact that DEGOLLADO's forces were thoroughly demoralized by the machinations of the Church Party within the city.

There is another important feature in this business. There is no doubt that Mons. GABAIRAC has been active in stimulating recent events at the City of Mexico, and it is stated on pretty good au-

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, MAY 3, 1856.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

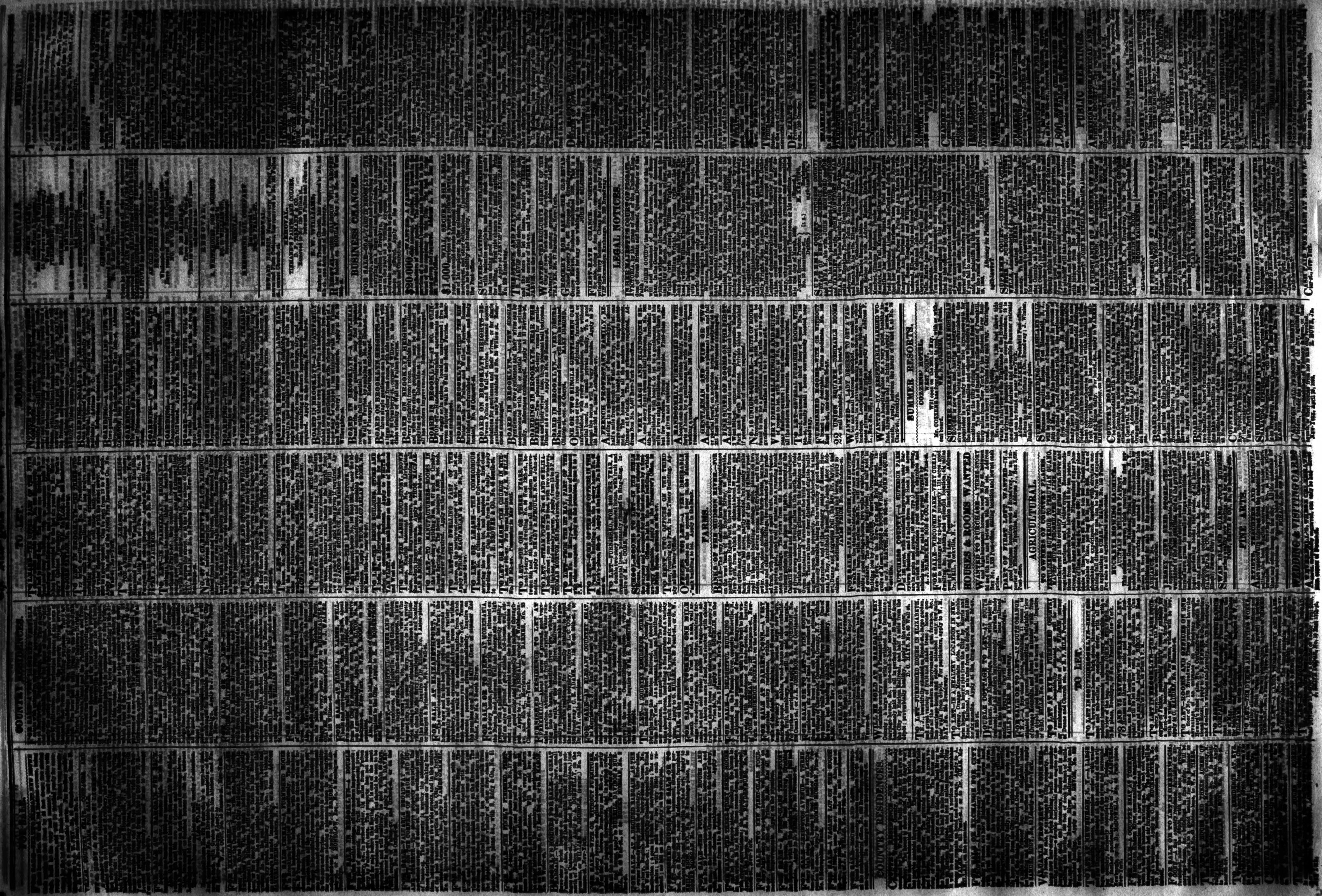
The Europa brought us intelligence from Liverpool to the 19th ult., and from London to the 20th ult. The Paris Conference had not yet concluded its labors, but the Treaty of Peace was considered as settled in all its principal points. The Conference was to meet again on the 25th ult., when the Treaty would be signed. The Russian Plenipotentiary had left Paris for St. Petersburg, and the Turkish Plenipotentiary was expected to leave Paris for Constantinople on the 20th ult. The Paris Bourse was very active, and the funds had risen considerably. The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the Emperor Napoleon has determined to withdraw the French troops from the Roman States, and that the Pope has consented to the withdrawal. The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News says that the Emperor Napoleon has determined to withdraw the French troops from Rome, and that the Pope has consented to the withdrawal. The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post says that the Emperor Napoleon has determined to withdraw the French troops from Rome, and that the Pope has consented to the withdrawal. The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Herald says that the Emperor Napoleon has determined to withdraw the French troops from Rome, and that the Pope has consented to the withdrawal. The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle says that the Emperor Napoleon has determined to withdraw the French troops from Rome, and that the Pope has consented to the withdrawal. The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Advertiser says that the Emperor Napoleon has determined to withdraw the French troops from Rome, and that the Pope has consented to the withdrawal. The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post says that the Emperor Napoleon has determined to withdraw the French troops from Rome, and that the Pope has consented to the withdrawal. The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News says that the Emperor Napoleon has determined to withdraw the French troops from Rome, and that the Pope has consented to the withdrawal. The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the Emperor Napoleon has determined to withdraw the French troops from Rome, and that the Pope has consented to the withdrawal. The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL.

Prince Hopper.

Prince Hopper.

Prince Hopper



MONETARY AFFAIRS.

MONEY MARKET.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

GENERAL MARKETS.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.